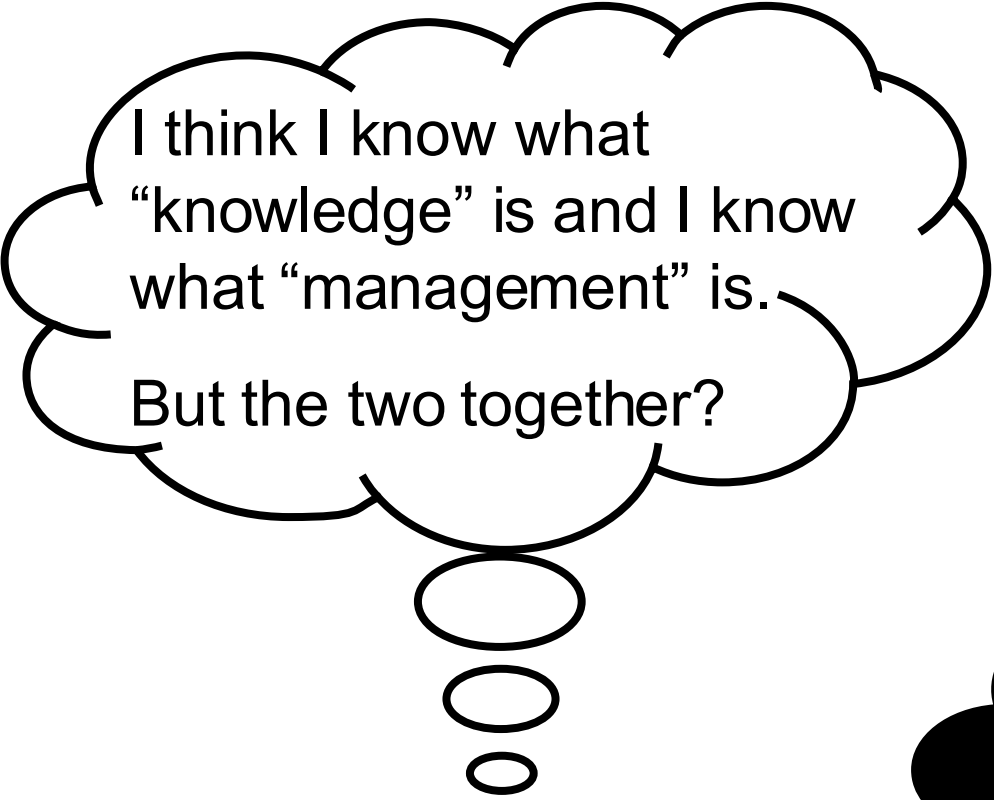


Knowledge Management

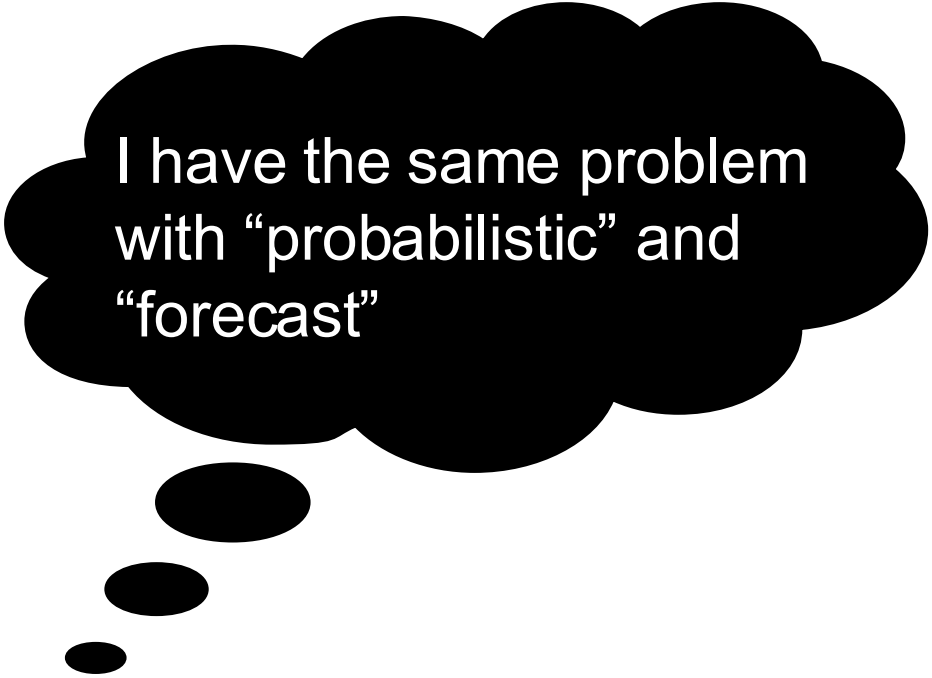
A Tool for Improved Knowledge
Communication and Decision Making

Jacques Descurieux
Meteorological Service of Canada



I think I know what
“knowledge” is and I know
what “management” is.

But the two together?



I have the same problem
with “probabilistic” and
“forecast”

Knowledge Management
vs.
Information Management

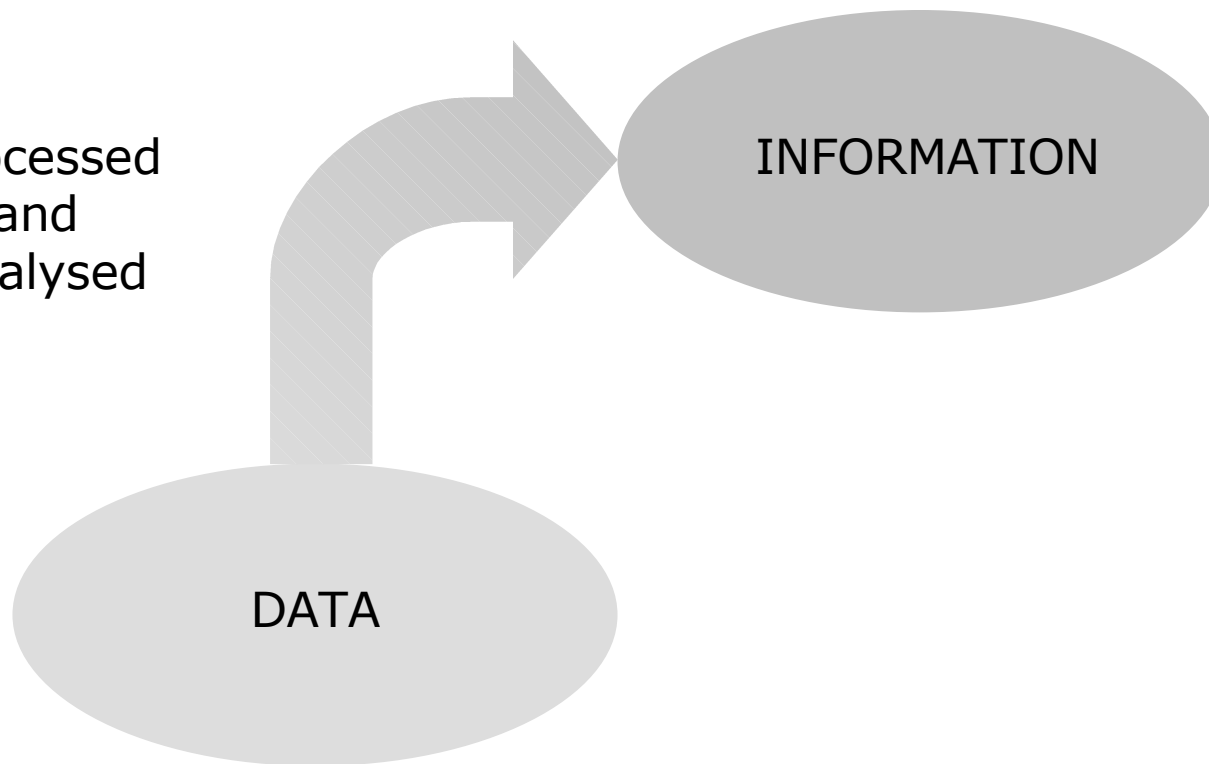
Data?

Factual, unrefined and unfiltered
Words, numbers, diagrams, etc.

Information?

Processed data put into context

Processed
and
analysed



Knowledge?

Know-why Know-what

Know-how

Internalised information with meaning

usable, understandable, applicable

and

actionable

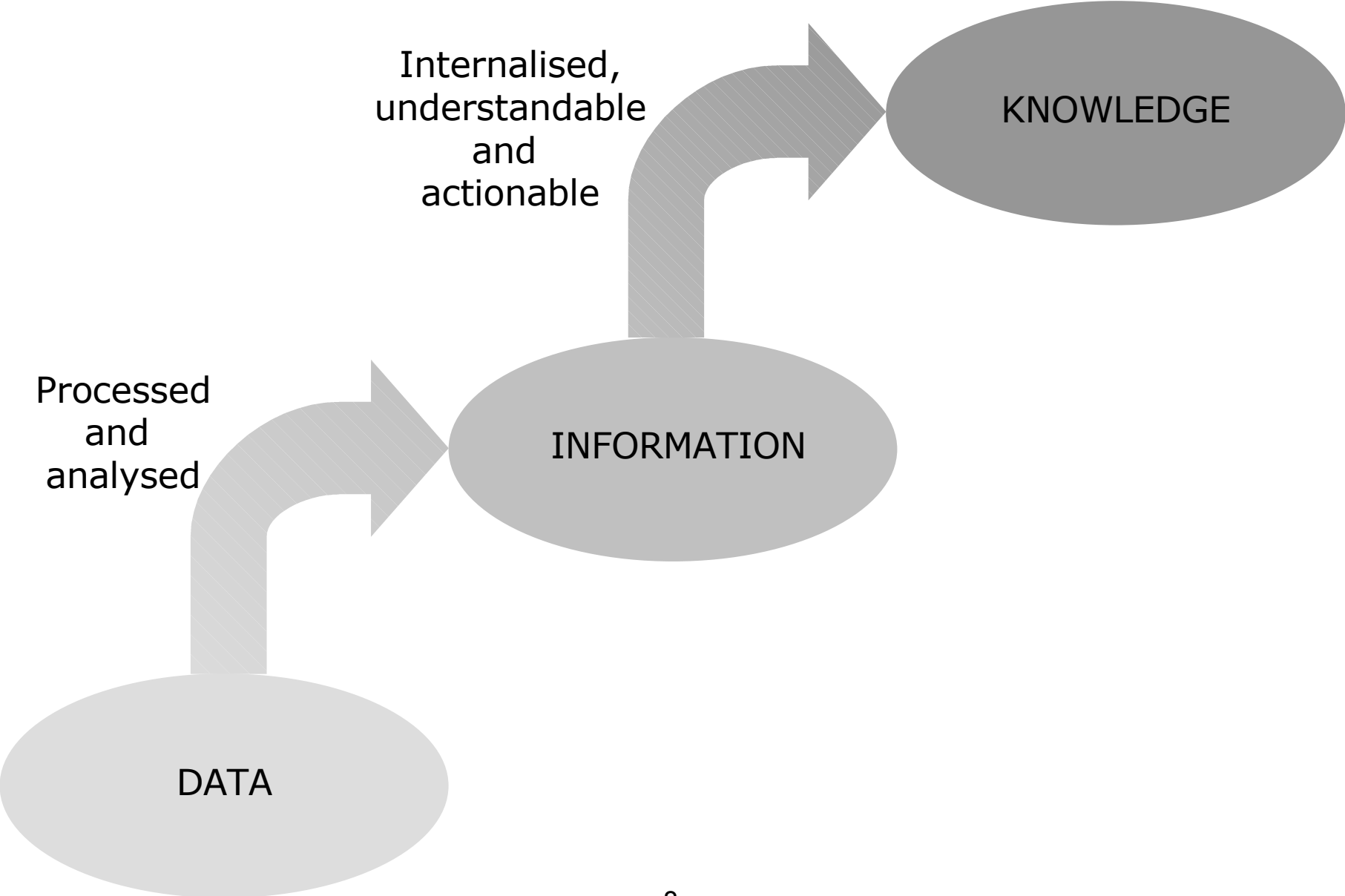
Internalised,
understandable
and
actionable

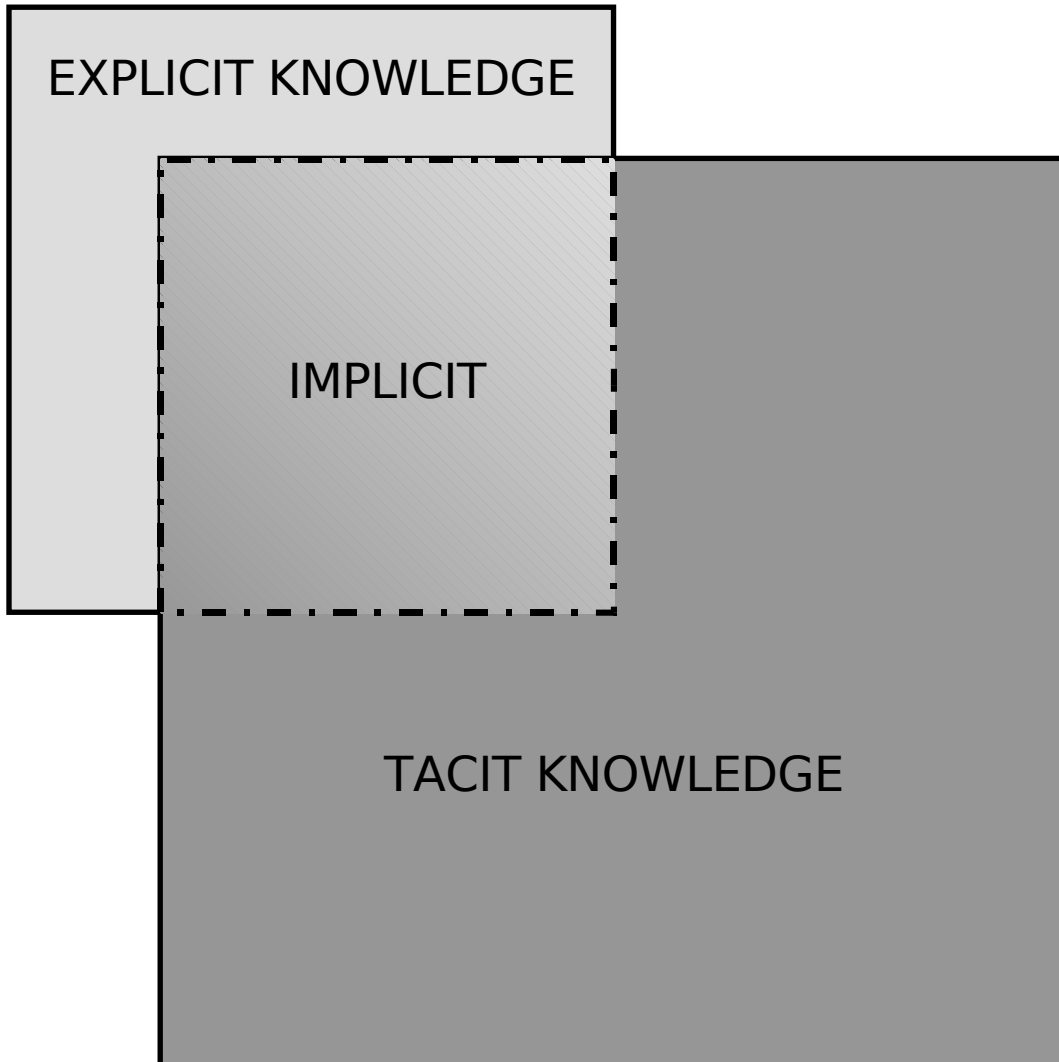
KNOWLEDGE

Processed
and
analysed

INFORMATION

DATA





“WE SPEAK OR WRITE ABOUT A FRACTION OF WHAT WE KNOW”

“WE COULD TALK ABOUT SOME OF THE THINGS WE KNOW BUT HAVE YET TO EXPRESS THEM”

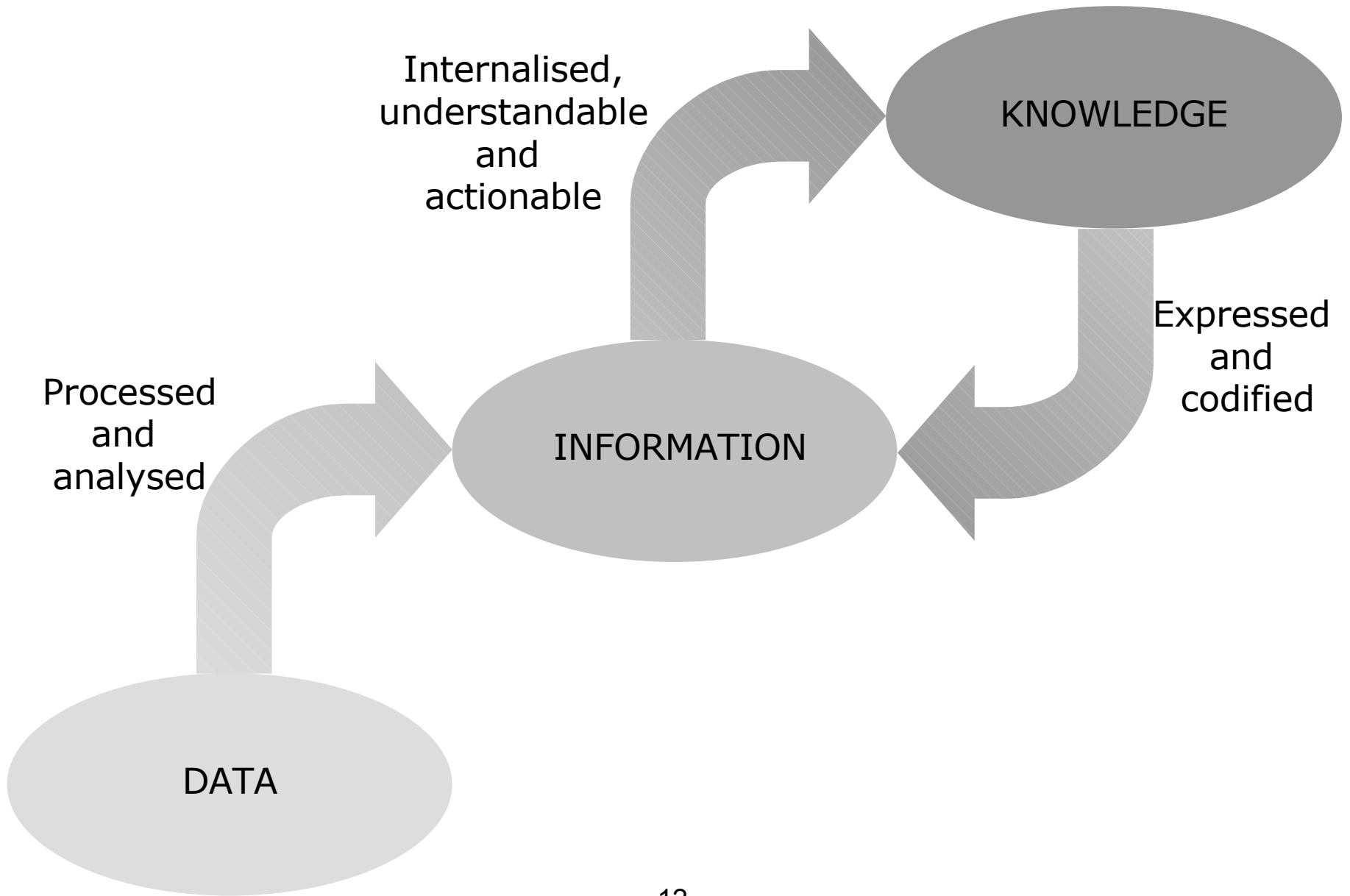
“WE KNOW MORE THAN WE CAN TELL”

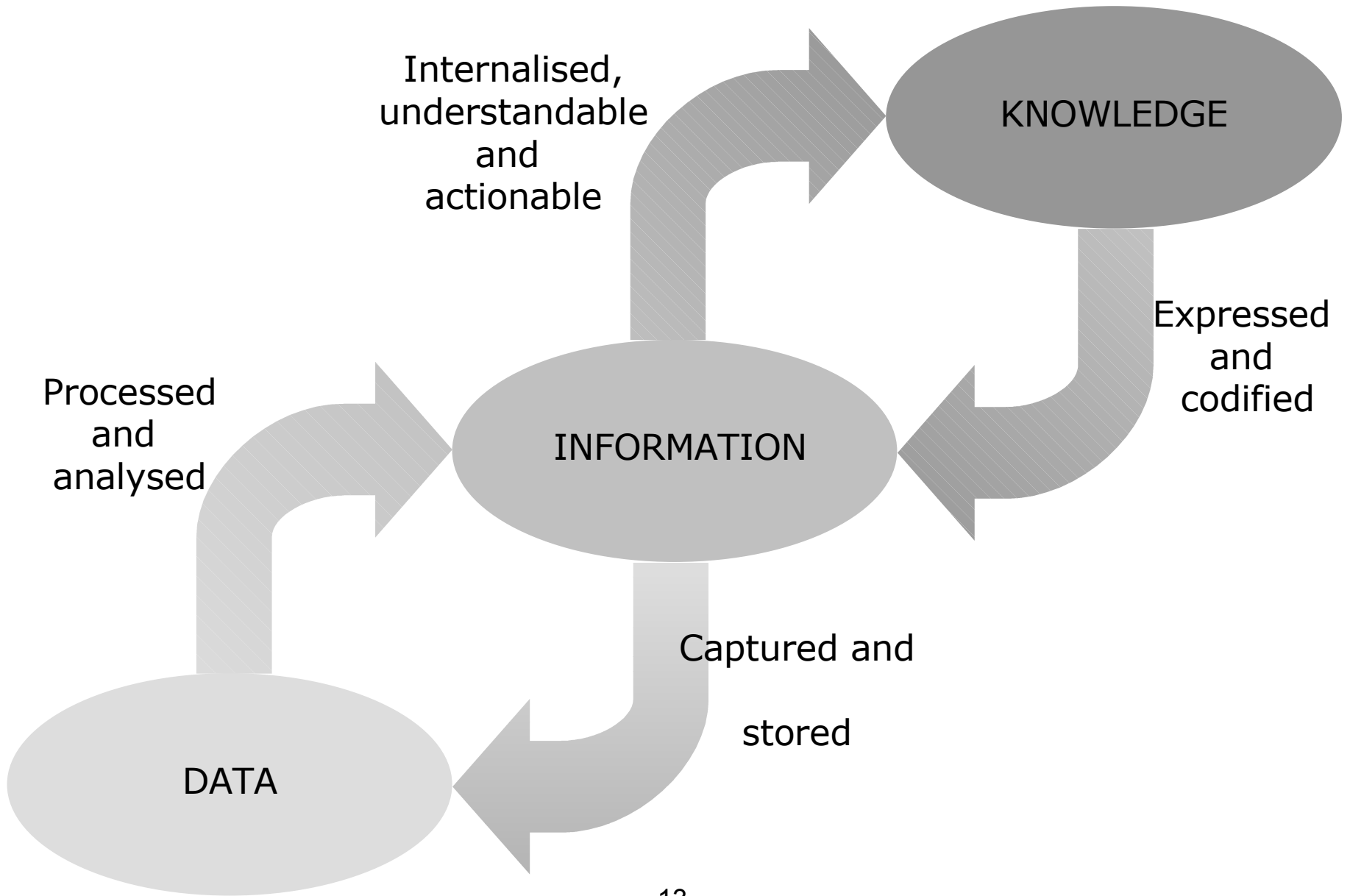
Information Management?

Processed data put into context

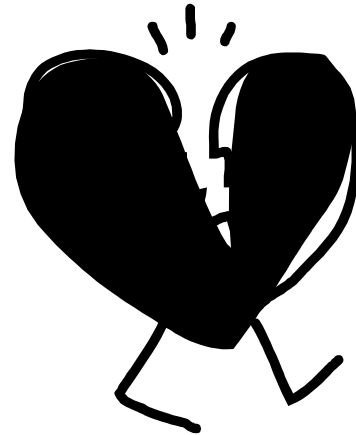
Knowledge Management?

Select, internalise, refine, analyse,
transfer and share information to
make it understandable, usable and
actionable
for decision making

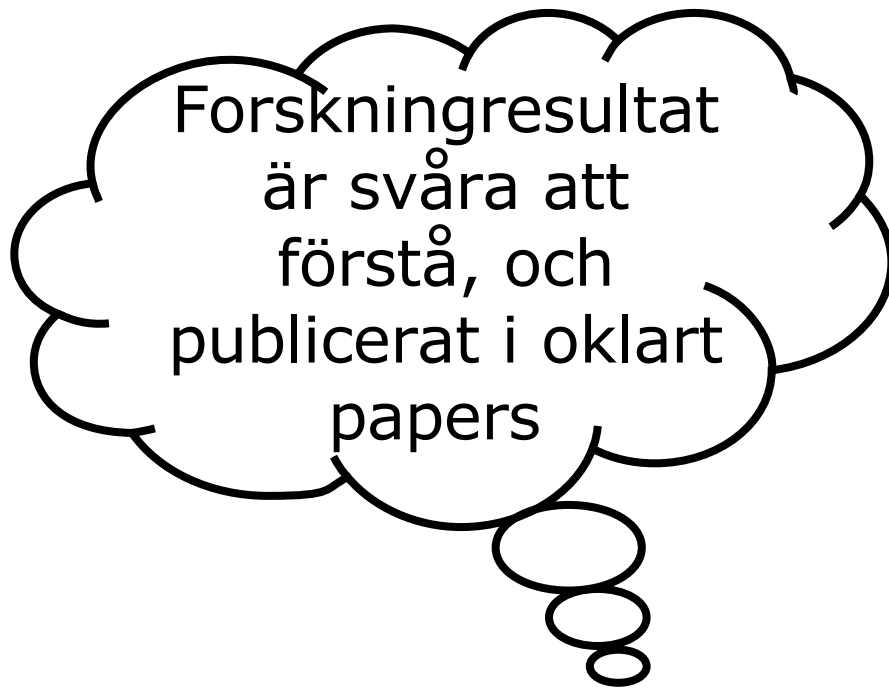


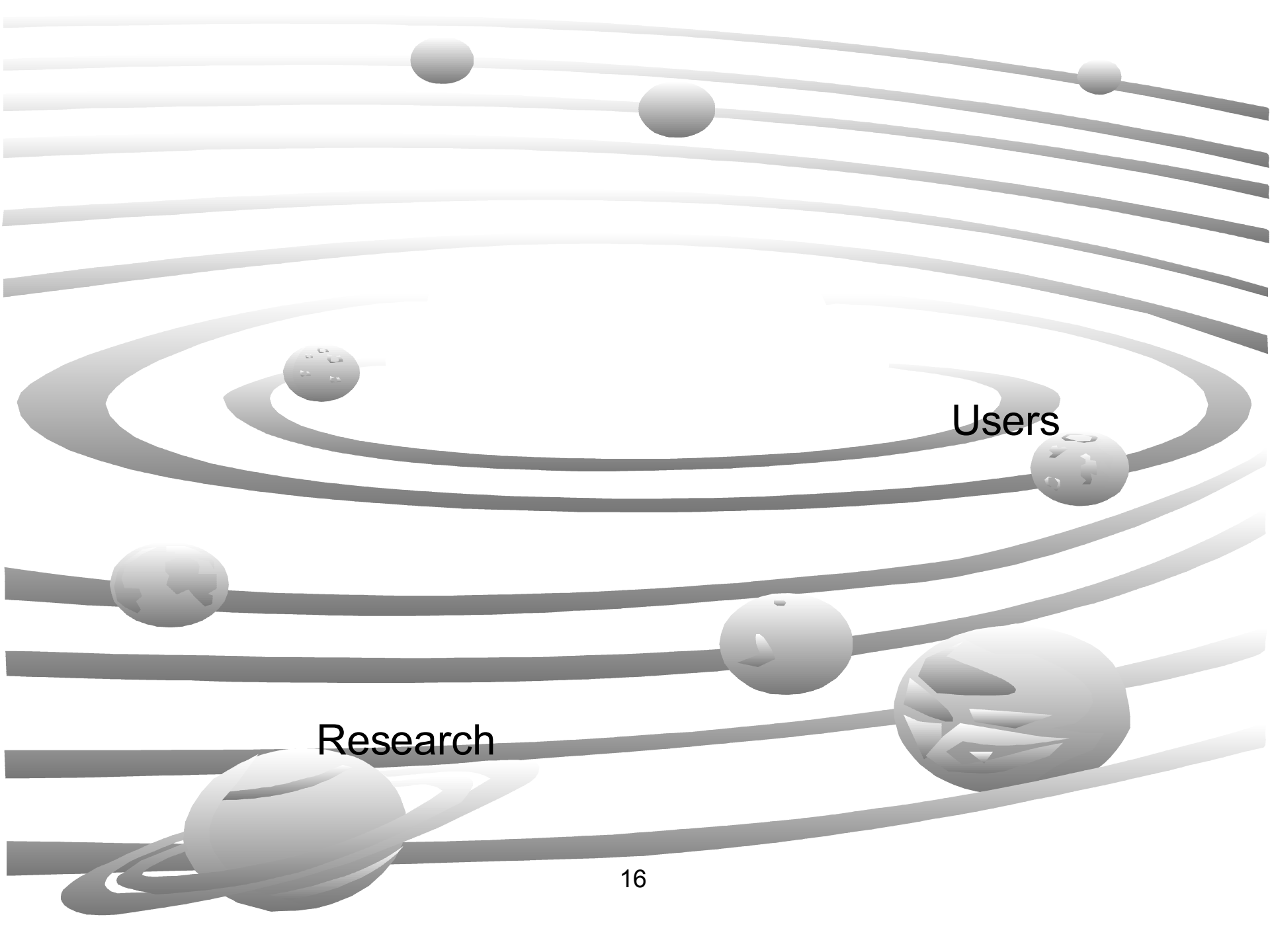


50 ways to leave your lover



36 ways to fail knowledge communication





Users

Research

The inhabitants of Research tend to think that “decision makers”:

Do not understand the “scientific” process

Often do not know what they want or need

Expect practical application from theoretical research

Are unaware of important “researchable” questions

Ignore research’s findings

Do not incorporate research finding in decision making

The population of Users tend to believe that “scientists”:

Fail to understand decision needs.

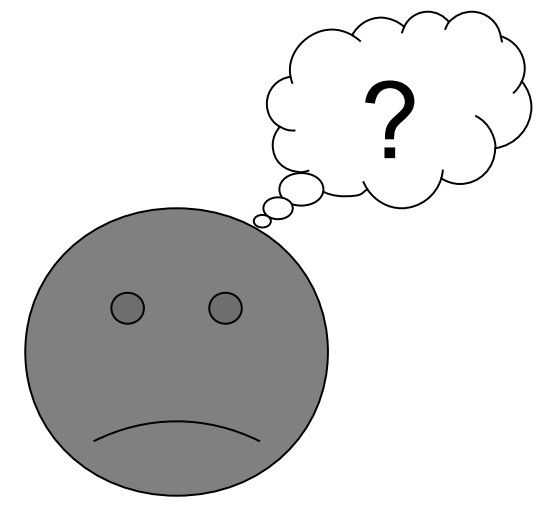
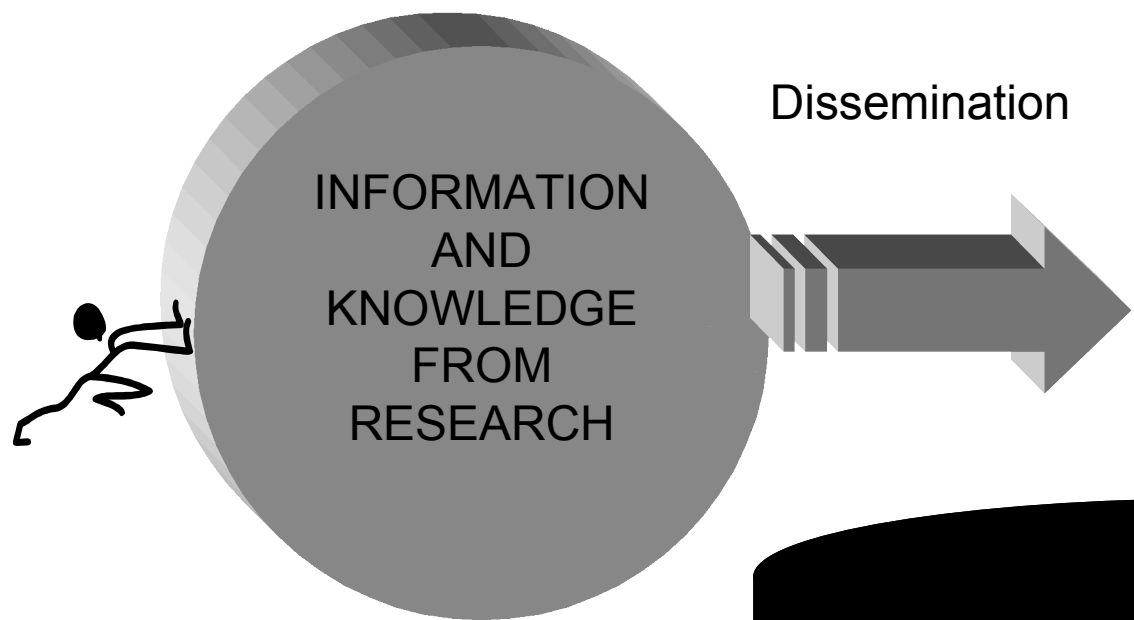
Have unrealistic time scales (years instead of days)

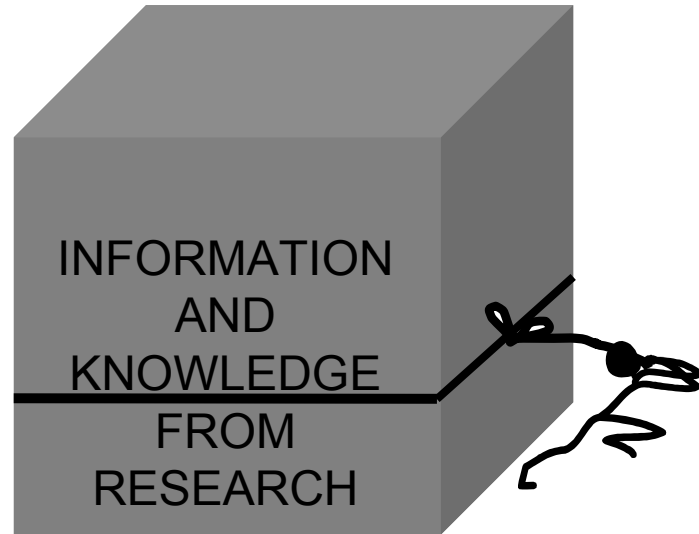
Are poor communicators

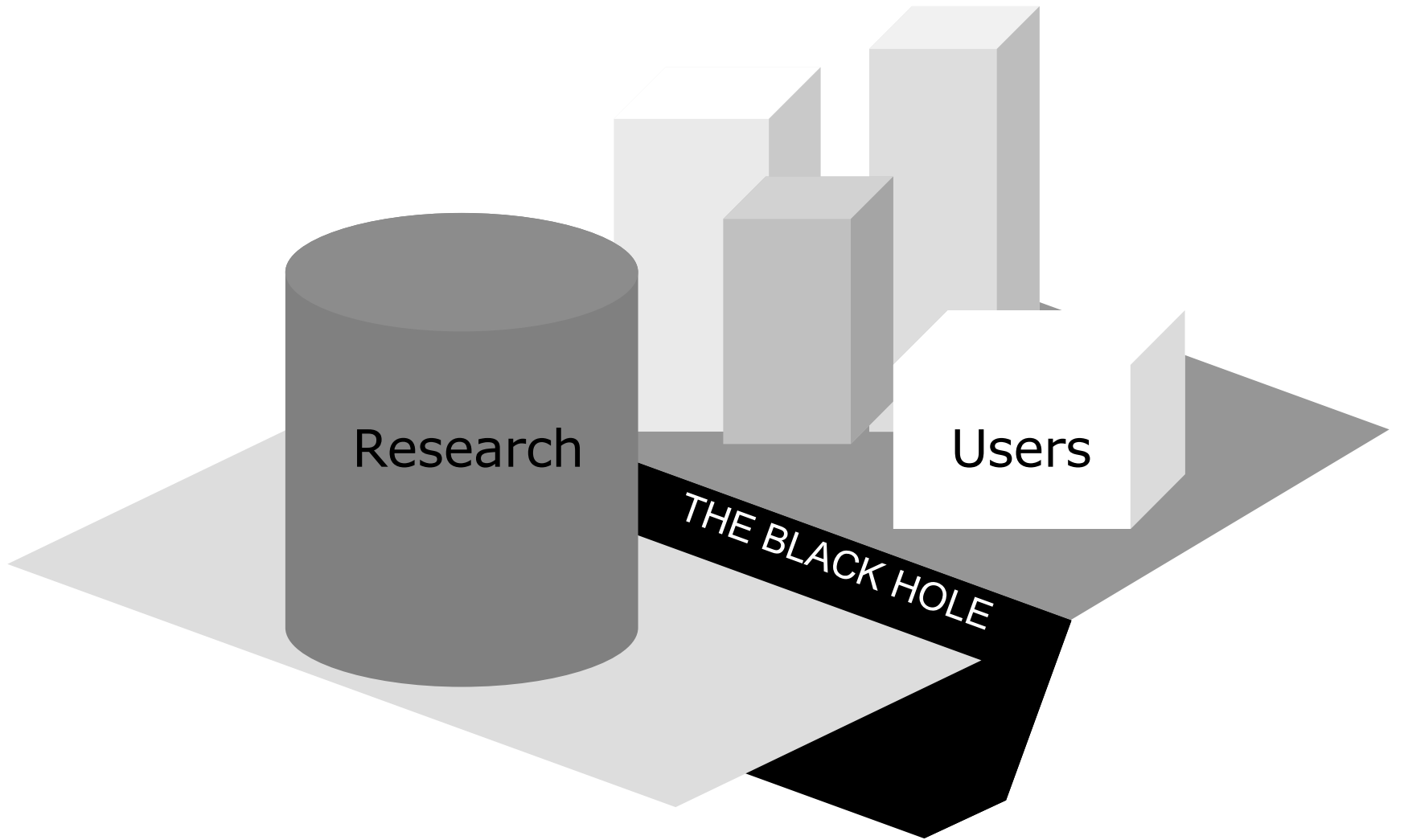
Only rely on written communication in obscure publications

Do not provide solutions to real problems

Do not provide evidence supported tools for decision making







Two approaches:

3. Realign the scientific priorities with the societal needs

Meeting in the middle

- Knowledge sharing objectives should be an integral part of, and build into the research process.
- Knowledge “co-production” between “experts” and “users” must become the norm
- Adopt “knowledge brokering”

Two approaches:

- Realign the scientific priorities with societal needs
- Apply basic communication techniques

Knowledge Communication is about:

- What you want your target audience to know
(*know why*)
- What you want your target audience to believe
(*Know what*)
- What you want your target audience to do
(*Know how*)

The 5 “C”

- Clear
- Concise
- Consistent
- Continuous
- Compelling

Thank you

Questions?

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